

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>Listening and Speaking</b>
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Language Features and Rules
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Define parts of speech.

### Lesson notes

#### Plural words

Plurals of nouns are used to indicate when there is more than one person, place, animal, or thing.

#### **Example**

Baby- Babies

### Activities

#### **WRITE THE PLURAL FORM OF THESE WORDS**

1. Wife- \_\_\_\_\_

9. Match- \_\_\_\_\_

2. Baby- \_\_\_\_\_

3. Monkey- \_\_\_\_\_

4. Wolf - \_\_\_\_\_

5. Tomato- \_\_\_\_\_

6. Radio- \_\_\_\_\_

7. Dress- \_\_\_\_\_

8. Kilo- \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRAND</b>	People and Food
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Importance of food
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Learn and try to understand that food is very important in life

**Lesson Notes**

Food is the main source of energy and nutrients that help us grow healthy and strong. Eating the right type of food and in the right quantity will able our body to be healthy, strong and to fight diseases

- Include a variety of foods from the three food groups. Go Local
- Eat more local fruits and vegetables
- Breastfeed your baby exclusively for the first six months
- Give children healthy meals and snacks
- Avoid fatty foods add less salt and oil to your food
- Add less sugar to your drinks
- Be physically active to maintain a healthy weight
- Eat healthy snacks
- Stop smoking. Drink kava and alcohol responsibly
- Drink clean and safe water

**Grow your own food**

**Questions**

1. Why is food important?
2. What are the 3 types of food groups?
3. Write down five ways of keeping your body healthy?

<b>STRAND :</b>	सुनना एवं बोलना
<b>SUB STRAND:</b>	मूल- पाठ के प्रकार-मीडिया, साधारण संप्रेषण, साहित्यिक विषय
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	उजानने समझने वाला क्रम व उपयुक्त भाषायी संरचनाओं का प्रयोग करते हुए मौखिक पाठों को निर्मित करना, सुनना तथा प्रतिक्रिया देना

**Lesson Notes****वचन**

- शब्द के जिस रूप से एक या अधिक का बोध हो उसे वचन कहते हैं ।

वचन के दो भेद हैं :

१. एक वचन( Singular) : जो शब्द एक का ज्ञान कराए ।

जैसे : लड़का, पुस्तक

२ बहुवचन ( Plural) : जो शब्द एक से अधिक का ज्ञान कराए ।

जैसे : लड़के, पुस्तके

**Activities**

**बहुवचन - एक से ज्यादा**

सही शब्द को चुन कर लिखो

- १ लड़का - -----
- २ कमरा - -----
- ३ बिल्ली - -----
- ४ घोड़ा - -----
- ५ वह - -----

घोड़े
बिल्लियाँ
लड़के
कमरे
वे

<b>STRAND</b>	MEASUREMENT
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Volume and Capacity
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Convert the measurement of weight in kg and g

**LESSON NOTES**

$$1\ 000\ \text{grams} = 1\ \text{kilogram}$$

$$1\ 000\ \text{g} = 1\ \text{kg}$$

**ACTIVITY**

1. Convert this measurement to different unit of mass.

a)  $5\ \text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{g}$

i)  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{kg} = 2500\text{g}$

b)  $2\ \text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{g}$

j)  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{kg} = 250\text{g}$

c)  $3.5\ \text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{g}$

k)  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{kg} = 6500\text{g}$

d)  $4.5\ \text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{g}$

l)  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{kg} = 500\text{g}$

e)  $6\ \text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{g}$

m)  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{kg} = 4250\text{g}$

f)  $\frac{1}{2}\ \text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{g}$

g)  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{kg} = 750\text{g}$

h)  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}\ \text{kg} = 9500\text{g}$

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

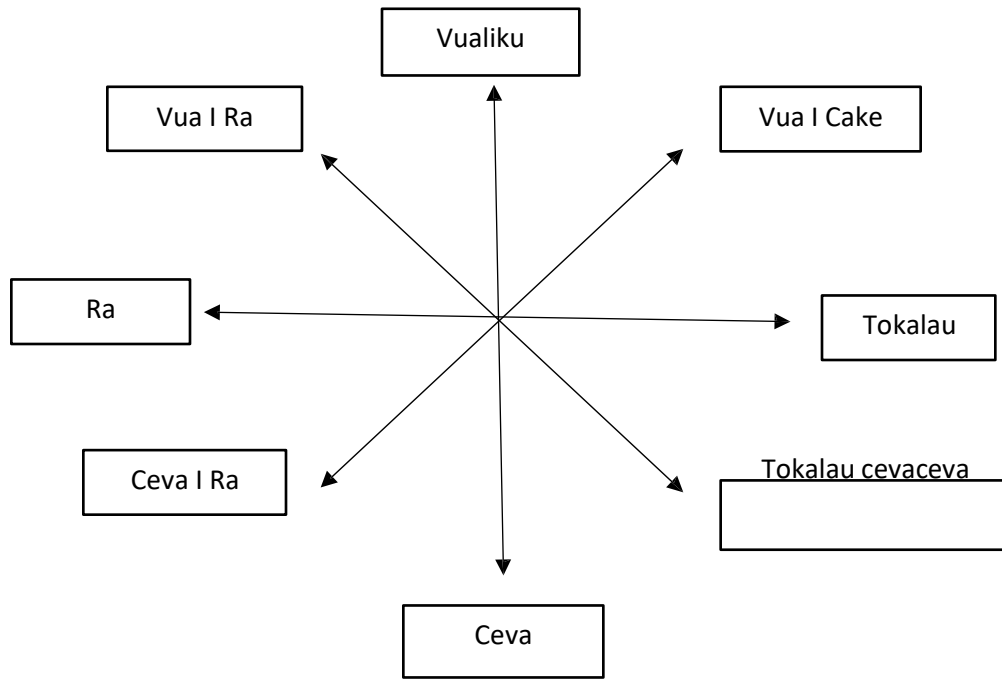
**YEAR 5**

**NA VOSA VAKAVITI**

**WORKSHEET 16**

**Lesoni: Na Veika Vakaviti**

**Ulutaga: Na Matanicagi**



**Cakacaka lavaki**

**Me veisatiki mai.**

1. Ceva

2. Vualiku

3. Vua I Ra

A. kedrau veimama na matanicagi na Ra kei na Vualiku

B. na cadra ni matanisiga

C. na dromu ni matanisiga

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 5**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**WORKSHEET 16**

<b>STRAND</b>	Families' financial commitments
<b>SUBSTRAND</b>	The importance of planning
<b>CONTENT AND LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	To budget is very important because it has a lot of benefits.

**Lesson Notes**

- Parents work so that they earn an income to meet the family's financial commitments
- Our financial commitment will depend on the goods and services that we use daily at home
- We need to pay electricity bills
- Buy our groceries
- Pay for bus fare
- A budget should be prepared which would include all the family's commitments that needs to be paid.
- Parents should encourage children to start budgeting
- Early practice will help children in the long run.

**Questions**

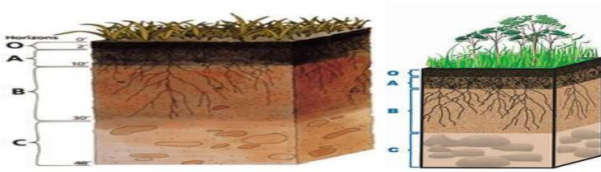
1. Do you have any saving goal?
2. How long is your saving goal?
3. What is the aim of your saving goal?
4. If something happens before you reach your goal, would you use this money?

<b>STRAND</b>	EARTH AND BEYOND
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	Soil
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Identify the different layers of the soil.

### LESSON NOTES

#### Layers in the Soil

- Soil layers contain air, water and plant and animal remains or waste.
- Soil takes many years to form, but it can be destroyed very easily by bad farming practices such as deforestation
- A slice of soil from surface to the bedrock has four layers and these different layers are homes to different organisms
- Each soil layer has its own characteristics that make it different from all other layers
- Each layer is called a soil horizon
- A cross-section of the soil, with all the horizons, is called a soil profile



- **O- Horizon** (Organic Matter) – This is the top layer of the soil that is made up of living and decomposed materials like leaves, plants and insects. This layer is very thin and is usually pretty dark.
- **A Horizon** (Surface soil) – This is the layer that is called **topsoil** located just below the O – horizon. It is made up of minerals and decomposed organic matter and is also very dark in colour. This is the layer that many plant roots grow in.
- **B-Horizon** (Sub-soil) – This is the layer that we call sub-soil, located just below the A- horizon. This layer has clay and mineral deposits and less organic materials than the layers above it. The layer is also lighter in colour than the layers above it
- **C- Horizon** (Parent rock) – This is the layer that we call “regolith” and it is located just below the B-horizon. It is made up of slightly unbroken rock and only a bit of organic material is found in this layer. Plant roots are not found in this layer

#### ACTIVITIES

1. What is soil layer made up off?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Discuss layers of the soil.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.